

August 2, 1775.

NUMB. 2432.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

Containing the Freshest Ad- vices, Foreign and Domestic.



TO BE SOLD BY  
**ROBERT HARDIE,**  
At his House, in SPRUCE-STREET,  
**MOROCCO** Leather, Oil-Cloth, and Silk Umbrellas;  
Men, Women, and Boys white Leather Gloves; Bay-  
colored Handkerchiefs, Pound Pins, &c. &c.  
To be RENTED, a commodious 3 story Brick House and  
Kitchen, and Lot of Ground; Chair-house, Stable, Hay-loft,  
Stable Yard, a Pump before the Kitchen Door, a Garden, very  
fit for a private Gentleman and Family, situate in Southwark,  
to the Southward of the Play-house, at the Entrance of the  
Pall-mall Road. For Particulars, enquire at above.

**NICHOLAS BROOKS,**  
In Second Street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, 3 doors  
above Black-horse-alley, continues to dispose of the follow-  
ing curious collection of GOODS, viz.

**ELEGANT** cuttaw de chafes, mounted in silver; sword  
belts, with and without swivels; swivels, with or without  
chains, which is much the best method for to hang swords or  
cuttaw de chafes; a very elegant pardee for to hang a sword  
to; beautiful guns for gentlemen officers and others; Pot-  
ter's files, of the very best kind, made in London, to go with  
a drum, and very easy to learn on; German flutes and haut-  
boys; sword knots; silk purses; table knives and forks; the  
celebrated jubilee knives, and forks, which are very useful for  
gentlemen travelling to the camp; travelling leather tumblers,  
which fold in a small compass and are very useful; a large assort-  
ment of the very best London made pen-knives, with single and  
with four blades, with and without cases; best razor-metal scis-  
sars, and other sorts; a beautiful travelling blunderbuss; elegant  
stone and paste buckles for ladies; gilt and Pinchbeck buckles  
for gentlemen; gilt and stone buckles for ladies; gold and gar-  
net ear-rings; gold and garnet brooches; plain gold, garnet and  
hoop rings; a variety of sleeve buttons, silver thimbles; bottle-  
stands; new fashion sugar tongs; set combs, plain tortoiseshell  
ditto; tobacco-boxes; paper, wood, enamelled, and tortoiseshell  
snuff-boxes; table bells; japanned ware; best Roman fiddle-  
strings; a variety of music, of the most approved tunes; blank  
music-books; music in sheets and half-sheets, blank and printed;  
visiting and message cards, with gilt or plain edges; and of va-  
rious patterns; cards of history and geography, with or without  
Morocco cases; pearl and other necklaces; silver plated swan  
neck spurs, with and without chains; furniture for coffin-  
makers; London made silver shoe and knee buckles; new in-  
vented lamps, which, when burning, resemble wax candles;  
pump lamps; globe and ball lamps, for halls and stair-cases,  
with brass screws, or to hang; decenter corks; cork-screws,  
of the best quality; scyminar and other razors, in new fashion  
cases, very convenient for travellers; gun flints; mourning  
black and blue buckles; steel cock galls; an assortment of gilt and  
silver canes, with and without swords; watch chains and strings;  
a very elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemen's pocket-books,  
in Morocco or silver, worked with gold and silver, with or  
without instruments; home and chair whips; best black-lead  
pencils; ladies hair pins, set with marquise or paste; black  
hair pins, with or without heads; boot garters; tooth brushes;  
a table organ; steel stay-hooks; japanned candlesticks; steel  
and other snuffers, with or without stands; watch-makers cards  
for windows; cards of ladies gilt trinkets; cards of gilt watch  
keys; brass and steel jacks; billiard balls; dice and boxes;  
best Dutch wax and wafers; types for marking linen, with co-  
lours and directions; the improved patent asses skin for writing  
on, with silver or black-lead pencils; smelling bottles; tooth-  
pick cases; best beaver stitched top gloves; a variety of silk and  
other stockings; silk waistcoat patterns; a very elegant assort-  
ment of pictures and maps, in books or single; a variety of  
drawing books; a good assortment of colours, in shells or other-  
wise; best camel hair pencils; India ink; copperplate copy-  
books, from the earliest attempts to the completing of the most  
accomplished penman; a journey through Europe, or the play of  
geography, invented by Jetties, for the instructive entertain-  
ment of young ladies and gentlemen; pistol tinder-boxes;  
John Reed's maps of the city and liberties of Philadelphia,  
with a book of reference; gold weights and scales; Keyser's  
genuine pills; Stoughton's bitters; Maredaunt's drops, and  
Scotch pills, with many other useful and ornamental goods.

To be SOLD, on the 21st day of August instant,  
at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Strasburgh town-  
ship, in the county of Lancaster, by way of public vendue,  
**GOOD** draught and saddle horses, breeding mares and colts,  
waggon, ploughs, harrows, horse gears, a quantity of  
grain, Indian corn, buckwheat and potatoes in the ground, a  
number of good hogs, and a great variety of household furniture  
and implements of husbandry, too tedious to enumerate. At-  
tendance and reasonable credit will be given, by

**JOSEPH FERREE.**

Philadelphia, July 26, 1775.

## FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**UN away, on the 16th instant, from the subscriber, living  
in Third-street, an English servant lad, named **JOHN**  
**ROSE**, has straight black hair, dark full eyes, 4 feet 10 inches  
high; had on a felt hat, this country made, brown silk hand-  
kerchief, drab coloured twilled kersey jacket, without lining,  
and white metal buttons, ozenbrigs shirt and trousers, new  
shoes, with one buckle. Whoever takes up the said servant,  
and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall have the  
above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

**JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.**

All persons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

**R**UN away from the subscriber, living in Wood's-town,  
Salem county, New-Jersey, the latter end of May, a  
Papist Irishman, named **Patrick McCue**, about 20 years of age,  
5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, something chunky made; had on,  
when he went away, a red outside jacket, swanskin under ditto,  
old leather breeches, a half-worn beaver hat, good shoes and  
stockings; he has worked some at the tanning trade, and a little  
at farming; very much given to strong drink, and when in  
liquor his eyes shine like glass; he has been since he run away  
put in the work-house, in Philadelphia, and now out; said he  
came to Philadelphia in order to take a false oath against his  
master, for which he was to have Ten Pounds. Whoever takes  
up said fellow, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, or  
work-houses, so that his master may get him again, shall have  
**THREE POUNDS** reward, paid by

**JERONIAS WOOD.**

[For more new ADVERTISEMENTS, see the Fourth Page.]

By the Ship **CHALKLEY**, Captain **SPAIN**, from Bristol, we  
have the following Advices, viz.

From the **PUBLIC LEDGER**, LONDON, June 1.

**O**N Sunday night, about nine o'clock, Captain  
Darby, of the ----, from New-York, arrived  
express from Southampton, where he left his  
ship, and has brought papers, dated the 25th  
of April last, which mention an engagement having hap-  
pened on the 19th of the same month with the Bostoni-  
ans, who killed and wounded 160 of the Regulars; and  
60 of the Bostonians were killed and wounded, amongst  
whom was the leading Captain.

To **LORD NORTH**.

My Lord,

**W**HILST I feel the deepest anguish and sensibility  
for the loss of our hapless countrymen, who late-  
ly fell in the action with the Americans near Boston, suf-  
fer me to entreat you to **STAY THE SWORD**, and sus-  
pend any further operations against the colonies, until  
some happy conciliating means may be devised, some for-  
tunate expedient may be hit upon to heal the bleeding  
wounds, and re-unite us again with that unfortunate and  
distracted country. It is, my Lord, the sincere wish of  
every true friend of freedom, who are too sensibly af-  
flicted, adequately to express their feelings on the above  
most melancholy event.

As a well-wisher to your Lordship and all mankind, I  
entreat you, from every motive of humanity, to listen to  
the dictates of sound reason and policy, and you cannot  
fail of being convinced of the justice and expediency of a  
measure so essentially requisite to stop the further effusion  
of the **BLOOD** of our **COUNTRYMEN**, and prevent  
us from being engaged in all the horrors of a civil and in-  
testine war; the bare apprehension of which, my Lord,  
fills me with the most poignant anxiety, and makes me  
dread the impending consequences, with a torture of  
mind utterly impossible to be described.

If by those extraordinary exertions, which have often  
proceeded from people contending for their liberties, or by  
any of those accidents which have frequently decided the  
fate of battles and of empires, taking the victory from  
the strong, and the race from the swift, we should be  
**REPULSED**, to what a state of humiliation should we  
be reduced? Such is the insuperable absurdity of the mea-  
sure, that whether victors, or vanquished, we are sure of  
being sufferers.

With ties so strong to bind us to each other, is it not  
strange, is it not deplorable, that we should differ? Do  
they who talk of chastising our Colonies, and reducing  
them to obedience, consider how much we hazard when  
we dissolve those ties? What are we to substitute in their  
place, **FORCE** and **FEAR**, which Tacitus wisely tells  
us are insecure restraints, and always succeeded by in-  
veterate hatred? When these consequences follow from  
the coercive measures we are now pursuing, will the coun-  
sellors who have impelled us to them by representations,  
not, I am sure, very fair, defend us from their fatal  
effects?

It is from experience only, my Lord, that men learn  
wisdom, but unhappily, sometimes the injury of the ex-  
periment is irretrievable; we have too much reason, I think,  
to apprehend that this will be the event of our present  
contest with America.

I acknowledge I admire the bravery of our troops; what  
men can do, they will do; but in a country furnished  
with fatnesses and defiles without number, intimately  
known to the enemy you are to combat, where discipline  
is unavailing or embarrassing and valour useless, it requires  
more than human power to succeed to any permanent  
purpose. Heaven forbid that the bravery of such troops  
as the English should be so vainly, so fatally employed;  
they who remember the fatal overthrow of **BRAD-  
DOCK** by a few Indians in ambush, an overthrow in-  
curred by the very discipline in which he vainly put his  
trust, will be apt to doubt the facility of reducing the co-  
lonies by military force, they who reflect that the united  
aid and efforts of all the colonies were necessary to give  
success to our arms in the late war against the Canadians,  
will be still more doubtful of this expedient.

But, my Lord, so much having been already said on  
the subject, I will not take up more of your valuable mo-  
ments; indulge me, however, once more to entreat your  
most serious attention to the true interest and happiness  
of this country, and to the welfare of our brethren in  
America, so shall you be revered and esteemed by all good  
men, your name deservedly transferred with honour to  
posterity, and the tribute of gratitude, affection and  
esteem be echoed from every quarter of this great and  
extensive empire.

**MEMENT O.**

**T**HE public are requested to attend one moment to  
the conduct of ministry, and they will for ever detest  
their duplicity. A **MASSACRE** is attempted by the  
**KING**'s mercenaries in America; the peaceable inhabi-  
tants of the town of Concord are wantonly **FIRE** ON,  
and many are inhumanly **MURDERED**. Ministry, un-  
able to contest the proofs adduced in confirmation of this  
infamous transaction, cause the following paragraph to be  
inserted in the Gazette.

From the **LONDON GAZETTE**.

Secretary of State Office, Whitehall, May 30. "A RE-  
PORT having been spread, and an account having  
been printed and published, of a **SKIRMISH** between  
some of the people in the province of Massachusetts-  
Bay, and a detachment of HIS MAJESTY'S troops;  
it is proper to inform the public, that no advices have  
as yet been received in the American department of  
any such event.

There is reason to believe, that there are dispatches  
from General Gage on board the **Sukey**, Capt. Brown,  
which, though they failed four days before the vessel  
that brought the printed account, is not yet arrived."

To what doth thisuffling state-production amount?  
Is the American **MASSACRE** less true, because no ac-  
counts of it have been received at the Secretary's office?  
Is this a time to talk of departments, when **HUMAN**  
**BLOOD**, when the blood of our **BRETHREN**, is pour'd  
out like water by a detachment of HIS MAJESTY'S  
troops? Are we to pay attention to trivial formalities,  
when the sword is drawn, and the hands of THE **KING**'s  
troops are uplifted to cut the throats of our brethren?  
Is this a time to talk of the routine of office? If the  
news received of a detachment of HIS MAJESTY'S  
troops having gutted themselves with **BLOOD**, if this  
news is untrue, why do ministry not contradict it? And,  
if it be true, what have they to say? Shall we adopt their  
language, and call a **BLOODY MASSACRE** a trifling  
**SKIRMISH**? Or are we not to believe that either mas-  
sacre or skirmish hath happened, because the American  
**DEPARTMENT** hath not as yet received those advices  
from General Gage, which are on board the **Sukey**?  
The matter of fact is, that ministry are so confounded at  
the arrival of the news, that it will require some time  
before they can furnish up THEIR account of the mat-  
ter. Bronzed as they are, and now all over besprinkled  
with the **BLOOD** of our brethren, it still requires some  
little time before facts can be falsified, or the truth wholly  
explained away. The Court Gazette may talk of advices  
on board the **Sukey** (which will never arrive) but there  
are better advices which have arrived, wherein it is in-  
contestably proved that THE **KING**'s troops have pillaged  
the houses, set fire to the stores, and **SLAUGHTERED**  
the inhabitants of the town of Concord. That a detach-  
ment of HIS MAJESTY'S regular troops, after a com-  
mission of these crimes, should be forced to **RUN AWAY**  
and shelter under the guns of a man of war, was rather  
an unfortunate circumstance. If a wish remains to be  
accomplished it is, that in case a similar **MASSACRE**  
should be attempted, an English man of war may not be  
disgraced by affording protection to a banditti who are en-  
listed into his Majesty's service for other purposes than  
that of butchering his subjects.

**L O N D O N.**

May 25. They write from Madrid that his Catholic  
Majesty had given orders to press one man out of six of  
all his subjects without distinction directly, as two power-  
ful armies were wanted, one in America, and the other  
in Europe.

Orders are issued for the guardships at Plymouth to  
take on board their full complement of seamen and ma-  
rines, with all possible speed.

Several houses of rendezvous are opened in Wapping  
and the adjacent parts, for entering sailors for his Ma-  
jesty's service: It is believed that the number wanted will  
soon be raised by giving good encouragement, which will  
prevent the illegal method of pressing.

Press warrants were on Saturday sent to all the out-  
ports, for impressing seamen into his Majesty's service.

A very intelligent correspondent has obliged us with  
the following extract from an English merchant's letter  
to his friend in London, dated Leghorn, May 6, 1775.

"We are strangers here to the information you have  
in England, from the British Ministers and Consuls in  
Italy, concerning the Pretender; but our politicians will  
have it he is gone to Spain, where the armament prepar-  
ing with such diligence will surprize all Europe when its  
destination is known.

"It is no wonder your American Quixotism, as the  
phrase is, should have put schemes into the heads of some  
of the great powers, which they otherwise could never  
have thought of."

An American officer appeared at the **Malquerade** the  
other night, tarred and feathered, just as he is represent-  
ed in the print shops, to the no small diversion of the  
company.

May 27. As we have already been informed of the no-  
ble spirited conduct of the Earl of Effingham, in resign-  
ing his commission into his Majesty's hands, on learning  
his regiment was ordered for America; the following  
abridgment of his Lordship's speech, in the House of  
Lords on the motion to receive the New-York Memorial,  
cannot but prove acceptable.

"My Lords, Whatever has been done by the Ameri-  
cans, I must deem the mere consequence of our unjust  
demands. They have come to you with fair argument,  
you have refused to hear them; they make the most re-  
spectful remonstrances, you answer them with pains and  
penalties; they know they ought to be free, you tell them  
they shall be slaves. Is it then a wonder if they say in  
despair, 'for the short remainder of our lives we will be  
free!' Is there any one among your Lordships, who in a  
situation similar to that which I have described, would  
not resolve the same? if there could be such a one, I am  
sure he ought not to be here.

"To bring the history down to the present scene. Here  
are two armies in presence of each other; armies of bro-  
thers and countrymen; each dreading the event, yet each  
feeling, that it is in the power of the most trifling ac-  
cident, a private dispute, a drunken fray in any public  
house in Boston, in short, a nothing, to cause the sword  
to be drawn, and to plunge the whole country into all the  
horrors of blood, flames and parricide.

"In this dreadful moment, a sett of men more wise and  
moderate than the rest exert themselves to bring us all  
to reason. They state their claims and their grievances;  
nay, if any thing can be proved by law and history, they  
prove them. They propose oblivion; they make the first  
concessions;—we treat them with contempt, we prefer  
poverty, blood and servitude, to wealth, happiness and  
liberty.

"What weight these few observations may have, I  
don't know; but the candour, your Lordships have in-  
dulged me with, requires a confession on my part which

may still lessen that weight. I must own I am not personally disinterested.

Ever since I was of an age to have any ambition at all, my highest has been to serve my country in a military capacity. If there was on earth an event I dreaded, it was to see this country so situated as to make that profession incompatible with my duty as a citizen.

That period is, in my opinion, arrived; and I have thought myself bound to relinquish the hopes I formed, by a resignation, which appeared to me the only method of avoiding the guilt of enslaving my country, and embroiling my hands in the blood of her sons.

When the duties of a soldier and a citizen become inconsistent, I shall always think myself obliged to sink the character of the soldier in that of the citizen, till such time as their duties shall again, by the malice of our real enemies, become united.

It is no small sacrifice which a man makes who gives up his profession; but it is a much greater, when a predilection, strengthened by habit, has given him so strong an attachment to his profession as I feel. I have, however, this one consolation, that by making that sacrifice, I at least give to my country an unequivocal proof of the sincerity of my principles.

The following noble Lords voted for delivering their fellow-subjects in Canada from popery and slavery, by a repeal of the Quebec act. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland.—Dukes of Manchester and Richmond.—Marquis of Rockingham.—Earls of Abingdon, Scarborough, Stanhope, Cholmondeley, Fitzwilliam, Effingham, Radnor, and Spencer.—Bishop of Exeter.—Lords Craven, Ponsonby, Archer, Ravensworth, Wycombe, Beaulieu, and Camden. The following Lords voted by proxy: Dukes of Devonshire and Portland.—Earls of Stamford and Tankerville.—Viscount Torrington.—Bishop of St. Asaph.—Lord King.

May 30. As a doubt of the authenticity of the account from Salem, touching an engagement between the King's troops and the provincials in the Massachusetts-Bay, may arise from a paragraph in the Gazette of this evening, I desire to inform all those who wish to see the original affidavits which confirm that account, that they are deposited at the Mansion-House with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for their inspection.

ARTHUR LEE, Agent for the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Yesterday stocks fell one and an half per cent. on account of the news of the engagement between the King's troops and the Provincials, at Lexington.

It is said that Lord North, when he received the news that the Provincials had defeated General Gage's troops, was struck with astonishment, turned pale, and did not utter a syllable for some minutes.

All further discussions of American and British rights, founded in justice, is now at an end. The appeal has been made, by our troops beginning the late affray, to God, but God and American virtue seem to have declared against our pretensions.

May 31. The regiments of foot on duty in Ireland will be augmented fifteen men per company, in order to replace the troops that are sent to America, that the stipulated number of forces may remain in Ireland.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Somerset man of war.

"You will no doubt receive by the same vessel which brings this, an account of the late lamentable disturbance at Lexington. To the list of the killed you may add Lieutenant Colonel Smith, who commanded the detachment which was first sent by Gen. Gage to seize and spike up the cannon. Lord Percy very narrowly escaped being taken by the Provincials. Our ship, as well as the Lively and two sloops, are at present stationed to prevent a conjunction of the troops from any of the detachments which are assembled at Bellingham and Tath river; as they must march along the road which is commanded by our cannon. A number of caravans from Quebec have lately arrived, which have brought the Americans clothing for an army of 30,000 men; their whole number, I can assure you, is 40,000 at least, even by our accounts, and they are said to be more numerous. Our situation is daily more irksome; our provisions which we brought from Europe are expended, and the supplies here are irregular, I have fasted several hours now I am writing this; neither our seamen or soldiers enter heartily on the service. Our marines are almost always in arms, and of the whole which left the ship on the above service, 18 deserted."

The Parliament is expected to be recalled immediately. It is a determined measure in Council, that neither BLOOD nor TREASURE shall be spared to bring our American brethren to what is called a sense of their duty.

A correspondent says, that the event of the first Ministerial experiment of coercion and the sword already begin to stagger the wavering and undecided Englishmen, (for Scotchmen are out of the question) horror, consternation and resentment were strongly painted on the countenances of every honest man in London yesterday, on receipt of the melancholy news from America.

When the last advices left America, Boston was surrounded by upwards of 40,000 Provincials; and, at the most extensive computation, the troops under the command of Gage did not amount to more than 2500. The latter, however, have a considerable advantage, for they are regulars, whereas the Provincials are militia, who fight merely for a love of liberty.

The Captain of the vessel who lately brought the news of the defeat of the King's forces, has been sent for by the Privy Council, but he is too honest a man to dissemble his sentiments or conceal the truth.

The news received from America of the disgraceful defeat of the King's troops has thrown Lord Bute's cabal into the utmost consternation. The woful messenger of this intelligence was closeted for two hours on Sunday evening with Lord North.

The contest with America is now begun, the blood of our countrymen hath been shed, and if the sword of war should be sheathed without taking off the heads of some of the Ministry, then is there no such thing as national spirit existing amongst the English.

The Americans, by the late defeat of the poltroon regulars, have acquired immortal honour. They were attacked, unprovoked, by a party of the King's troops, who, to testify their loyalty, abused the provincials in language so gross, that courtiers only could have adopted it. They paid, however, severely for their impudence; they were not only defeated, but disgraced, and after running away, most manfully, they claimed, as belonging to his Majesty, the protection of his royal navy.

We are desired by the Ministry to assure the public, that the late disgraceful defeat of the King's troops in America, was entirely owing to their not conducting themselves as regulars. Previous to the engagement, they shouldered their pieces on the right shoulder, and ran away only to rectify their mistake.

Drafts from the different regiments of foot in Ireland

are daily arriving in Cork, in order to embark for America.

June 1. Four more regiments of foot and two of Highlanders are ordered for America.

The Ministerial tools yesterday talked loudly in the city, that it was the intention of the Ministry to proscribe and proclaim as Traitors those men in this country, who have assisted the Americans by subscription, or otherwise, or shall presume in future to aid them in any way whatever. An Englishman who writes this paragraph, and heard their empty menaces, calls upon the tools of government to put their threats into execution; for the instant that such an attempt is made, himself, and thousands of determined Englishmen, are resolved to make the experiment.

From the King's troops having first fired on the Americans, and thus designedly commenced hostilities, there is every apparent reason to conclude, that the private instructions to the troops are to shed blood enough.

To men of thought there is nothing surprising in the late American massacre. It was long since foretold by the Lords Chatham and Camden. It was very lately intimated by Lord Effingham, who resigned his commission, because he foresaw that American blood would be unjustly shed. The Commons also, by the mouth of their Speaker, testified their expectation, that the sword would be drawn, and they promised, most cheerfully, to lend every assistance in their power to give it an edge.

The Ministerial Tools are regretting that 20,000 Swifs were not sent over to cut the throats of our fellow subjects in America, in conjunction with the Negroes, who were to be emancipated to slaughter their masters. This scheme is imputed to Sir William Draper. That gallant officer ought to disclaim an imputation, which would only become a butcher, not an English soldier.

There is a report industriously propagated by the creatures of administration, that the people here who have assisted and cherished the Rebels in America, are speedily to be called to an account for their Treason, as their money has been applied in purchasing ammunition for the American traitors; and executions and forfeitures are the common topic of the Scottish and English Tories; but there is no terror in their threats?—Impeachments, axes, blocks and halters, are justly resorted upon these rascally minions of power, by every honest Whig and indignant Englishman.

It is an absolute fact, that a distinguished personage, who lately had an occasion to visit one of the Kings apartments, found on the table a prayer book—and Johnson's Pamphlet, entitled—Taxation No Tyranny.

Tuesday night a messenger arrived express from General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, at his house in St. James's square, which was immediately sent to his Lordship at Blackheath. His Lordship sent it express to Kew, and yesterday it was laid before the cabinet at St. James's, his Majesty being present.

The guard-ships at Portsmouth and Spithead are now manned with their full complement of seamen and marines, by order of the Board of Admiralty.

By the most authentic intelligence we have been able to collect, the following is the true state of the French troops at present within 48 hours march of Dunkirk. In the town four battalions, at Gravelines two, at Calais four, at Lille twelve, at Valenciennes four, at Quesnoy six, at St. Omer's four, amounting in the whole to 32 battalions, at 750 men, or 24,000; besides twelve squadrons of horse and dragoons, equal in number very nearly to so many regiments of English cavalry, according to the present establishment.

Yesterday his Excellency Prince Masserano had a private audience of his Majesty at St. James's for near three quarters of an hour, and delivered his letters of credence.

His Majesty's ship the Ramilies of 74 guns, and the Ardent of 64, are now sitting out at Chatham, to join the fleet at Spithead.

The following Ministerial paragraph hath been sent us:

"It is become absolutely necessary to enquire into the conduct of the people here who have been aiding and assisting the Americans in rebellion, and particularly those who have sent them money, as doubtless it has been employed in purchasing arms, ammunition, &c. They are rebels, republicans and traitors, and ought to be treated as such."—We hope the conduct of the friends to America will be enquired into; we hope also the conduct of the tools of administration will be scrutinized: So impartial an inquiry will cover some men with shame, and endear others to the affections of the people.

The friends of freedom in this country, of whom the writer is one, call on administration to exert their boasted spirit, and declare what punishment they would propose for the men who have the virtue to support their suffering brethren over the Atlantic, and they shall be answered at all hazards by the avowed declarations and open subscriptions of men who will not shrink from danger, and dare them to the trial.

A cool and dispassionate observer of the present violent and ill judged measures against America desires to call the attention of men, who are not above conviction, to the following consideration.—Supposing the success of the present system equal to the most sanguine expectation of its supporters, how can a subjection obtained by violence be maintained without the continued interposition of that force which acquired the superiority; and how is such a force continually to be drawn from the bosom of this exhausted country? This question surely deserves attention from the wise and well-intentioned of every party, as it goes not to the question of right, but gives the greatest latitude to the assertions of the supremacy of Parliament. Matters of mere speculative right and theory ought never to be put in competition with consequences by good men and able politicians.

A gentleman, on whom we can rely, assures us, and he calls upon the men in power to deny it, that the recruiting parties from the different regiments left in England, of which there are no less than twelve or fourteen from every regiment, cannot each of them obtain a man in three months, and those more like the emaciated frog eaters of France, than the hale lusty Englishman; nurtured by beef and Sir John Barley-Corn.—*Eheu Britannia! Quae vos dementia cepit.*

Amidst the horrors of the civil war now raging in America, the humanity, compassion and generous conduct, which were the distinguished characteristics of their English ancestors, have marked and done the highest honour to the Americans, in spite of every injury and irritation on our parts. Every account in town from thence corroborates this pleasing circumstance.

The public are desired to be on their guard against the emissaries of administration, who intrude themselves in every coffee-house and private company, and with open mouth deny the truth of the late engagement in America. Such men are paid for their trouble, therefore will readily tell the most abandoned and impudent lies to support their paymasters in office.

Every Tory and Jacobite affects to disbelieve the late

news from Boston. On what pretence it is very difficult to say; for even that privileged vehicle of a wicked administration the Gazette, which never speaks but by the mouth of a pensioned Frazer, confirms in fact, by not denying the circumstance in question.

Two clean frigates, viz. one at Portsmouth, and the other at Plymouth, are ordered always to be in constant readiness to carry dispatches to and from America.

It is asserted that a noble Lord, who presides at a certain great board, has delivered in his opinion that hostilities will commence between England and two neighbouring powers in less than three months, and that the putting our navy on a respectable footing will be the most eligible step that can be taken.

The report of an intended change in the ministry is revived, and some circumstances are mentioned, which make it seem not to be wholly destitute of foundation.

It is said that an ingenious gentleman, well versed in financiering, is drawing up a scheme for improving the excise, so as to make it produce 250,000l. per annum more than it does at present.

Monday evening an express arrived from Madrid, in consequence of which orders are given for three ships of the line to sail forthwith to reinforce Admiral Gayton's squadron at Jamaica.

By the last accounts from Madrid we learn, that his Catholic Majesty has ordered all his subjects on the sea coasts to be numbered, and that every fifth man is to be employed in manning his ships of war.

From Cadiz we have just received advice, that 38,000 sailors have been raised by enrolment, besides boys and invalids, more than one half of whom were employed in fishing.

Letters from Rochelle bring advice that 5 men of war of the line from 70 to 90 guns, and 3 frigates, were failed from that port, in order to join a fleet of men of war lying at St. Mauritius. These letters farther add, that when the above ships have joined them, the French will then have a fleet in that part of the world able to cope with any fleet sent to the East-Indies by any one power in Europe.

Orders have been transmitted from Holland to Batavia, to recall all Dutch officers and subjects from the service of the several princes in the East-Indies, on pain of being traitors, and having their effects seized.

Gibraltar is now put into that state of defence as if a siege is hourly expected; and though government affects to disregard the Spanish armament, yet 500 soldiers have been smuggled out to reinforce the garrison.

St. VINCENT, July 1.

From Dominica we hear, that there has been lately very great disputes between the Council and Assembly of that island, relative to a bill for laying a duty of four and a half per cent. on the produce; inasmuch that the Council sent a message to the Assembly, that they had unanimously come to a resolution to do no further business with their House; in consequence of which the Assembly addressed his Excellency Governor Shirley, requesting him to suspend the members of his Majesty's Council, dissolve the House of Assembly, or adopt such other remedy for the evils complained of, as his Excellency should think meet. Accordingly, the 15th of June, his Excellency, by message, required the attendance of the House of Assembly in the Council Chamber, and, addressing both Houses, lamented that instead of putting an end to the session with a speech conveying such an applause as proceedings distinguished for wisdom and utility could merit, that such heats and animosities had been introduced as seemed to make a reconciliation between both Houses impracticable, and a dissolution of the Assembly unavoidably necessary. He comforted himself that no endeavours had been unemployed by him to obviate such a step, though he was sorry to say they had not had the desired effect: He assured the House of Assembly that from the experience he had had of their ready attendance on public business it was with great reluctance he dissolved their House; but had the satisfaction to think that it was one amongst the number of those expedients they themselves had pointed out for the ease and tranquility of the colony.

WATER TOWN, July 24.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 1, 1775. "The intelligence by Capt. Darby of the defeat of G. Gage's men, under Lord P. by the Americans, on the 19th of April last, has given very general pleasure here, as the news papers will testify. 'Tis not with certainty that one can speak of the disposition of people in England with respect to the contest with America, though we are clear that the friends of America increase every day, particularly since the above intelligence.

"It is believed the Ministers have not as yet formed any plan in consequence of the action of April 19. They are in total confusion and consternation, and wait for G. Gage's dispatches by the —, Captain Brown. The talk of the day is that more troops and ships are to be sent immediately; but this it is thought cannot be done without calling the Parliament to raise more money; if it should be attempted, much disturbance may be expected in England."

Last Wednesday se'nright embarked from Dorchester-Neck, Col. Groaton, with 96 men in ten whale boats for Long-Island, in order to remove from thence some stock and hay; in his way he was fired upon by the men of war lying near said island, but notwithstanding the very heavy fire from the ships, he proceeded, when not finding any stock on the island, he fired the barns, in which was a quantity of hay, he not being able to remove it; as he perceived several barges, cutters, and an armed schooner coming upon him, having executed his designs, so far as to deprive our enemy of the advantage they might receive from the hay, &c. which he destroyed, he retreated; and when on board he found himself again beset by the savage enemy, who perhaps would have taken some of the hindmost boats, had it not been for the good conduct of the commander, and a party from Squantum, posted on the shore, who by a warm fire drove off the enemy; they killed one of our men on the shore, and it is asserted by one in a boat that there were two of the enemy killed. The house caught fire from the barns and were consumed.

Since our last Major Vose and Major Loring have returned from Nantasket, and brought off about 1000 bushels of barley, which they cut. After they had secured the barley and straw, they went and burnt the Light-House, took three boats with four men belonging to Boston, which were a fishing; brought off three casks of oil, and about 50lb. of powder from the Light-House; they then burnt the barn and hay upon the Brewsters. Notwithstanding an almost incessant fire from the men of war and tenders, we had only two men slightly wounded.

N E W - P O R T, July 14.

From last Tuesday about 2 o'clock till near the same hour, the next day, this town was threatened to be fired upon from the three ships of war in this harbour, viz. the Rose, Captain Wallace, the Swan, Captain Ayscough,

the King-fisher, Captain Montague, and also a Tender: For which purpose these ships were brought close in with the northwest part of the town on Tuesday towards night; their tomkins were immediately taken out, and all the apparent preparations made for cannonading the town, which greatly terrified the women and children, especially those women who were with child. In the evening lanterns and men were placed at the guns, and the most hostile appearance kept up, which it was possible for them to exhibit, and many women and children were running about, wringing their hands, and crying in the greatest distress:—About half past 9 at night, a cannon was discharged from the Rose, when the women really thought the firing on the town was begun, many of whom fainted away, and went into fits, and a number were told, absolutely mis-carried by the fright.—However, this gun was loaded with powder only, and the men of war gave out to a number of persons, whom they had stopped coming down the river, that they should not beat the town down till next morning, when they would certainly do it.—In the morning the like terrific scene was opened by firing another cannon, and seizing on 4 ferry boats, 1 passage boat, with a number of passengers, and two wood floops; the Swan moved down towards the fourth part of the town, where she anchored, with her guns pointing diagonally across the wharfs, so as to rake from thence up to the Parade and Court-house; here again all the tomkins were out, quantities of tar and other inflammatory and combustible matter were put into the ferry boats, in order, as was said, with horrid cursing and damning, to set on fire, and send into the town to burn it, as a more expeditious way of destroying the town than by cannon only.

At the same time that these boats were to be sent into the town, a number of men were to be landed at the fourth end, to set fire to that part. Thus the most warlike and hostile parade was kept up to the highest degree, till near 2 o'clock on Wednesday; when, all at once, the boats were discharged, the ships weighed anchor and stood up the river.—The same evening the Rose got ashore on the north part of this island; but by taking out her guns, &c. she was got off, and the next day they all came down again to their old station.

We know not of even the shadow of a just reason for the above inhuman conduct; if the Captain of said ships have any reasons to offer, we should be very glad to publish them to the world: The story about two of the Swan's men being seized by a mob in this town, gagged, carried to Bristol goal, &c. had it not been absolutely disproved, would have been a most wretched pretext for firing on a defenceless town, in which there were not less than 6000 women and children.—This story we hope to publish more at large, when we can obtain the letters which passed, and the affidavits which were taken, concerning the same.

N. B. It must have been well known to the commanders of those ships, that there was not a single cannon in this town mounted for its defence.

The above three ships and tender are this morning going out, supposed on a cruise.

N E W - Y O R K, July 31.

Capt. George M'Arroy came passenger in the brig Franklin, from St. Eustatia, in 14 days, relates, that two days before they sailed, a New-England sloop arrived in that road, who was in company with a Bermuda vessel that went to Antigua, where they fell in with a ship bound from London to Jamaica, 18 days out, who informed them that there was a great disturbance in England, that Lord North had fled to France,—the Parliament House pulled down by the populace, and that the Lord Mayor, Mr. Burke, and Governor Johnston, headed the populace, and found out a great deal of bribery and corruption in the last Parliament.

Captain Lowndes, from Dominica, and Captain Hodge, from St. Kitts, confirm the above accounts, with this addition, that a ship had arrived at St. Eustatia, from Amsterdam, with the same news; that the French at Martinico were so apprehensive of a rupture with Great-Britain, that they were purchasing all the small vessels they could get, in order to fit them out as privateers; that the inhabitants of Barbados, &c. had refused selling any provisions to the French, neither would they purchase any more new negroes, lest they should not be able to find them provisions, those they had already being in danger of starving.

Saturday Morning last Capt. Shaw arrived here in 12 days from St. Eustatia, and informs us, that a brig arrived at St. Kitts the 15th instant, in a short passage from Cork, and brought accounts from England as late as the 27th of May, of the sailing of the Spanish Armada of 500 sail of transports, 8 ships of the line, 3 frigates and 3 fire ships, with 18,000 foot, and 1000 horse, and that they were seen standing to the Westward, but their destination not known; that advices had been received from Gibraltar, both in England and France, that the Spaniards had actually commenced hostilities in Portugal; and that a large Spanish fleet was seen passing between Grenada and Trinidad, about 15 days ago.

Capt. Miller arrived at St. Eustatia from Amsterdam a few days before Capt. Shaw sailed, and assured him, that the States of Holland were busy in equipping a fleet of 32 sail of the line; that 8 of them were ready for the sea before he sailed, and 'twas supposed they intended to act against the Spaniards; that all the captains of the Dutch ships in the different ports of the West-Indies had orders to make the best of their way home, and to be vigilant on their voyage.

From good authority we learn, that the French in the West-India islands intend to fit out several fishing vessels for the Banks of Newfoundland, which in all probability may cut out work for some of our English men of war.

A new assembly and council convened at Watertown in Massachusetts, on Wednesday the 19th instant.

The ship Monimia, Capt. Morrison, arrived here from Glasgow, on Thursday last, with 230 passengers; and the same day arrived here from the same place, the brig Neptune, Capt. Morrison, with 87 passengers. Many of them were deprived of their arms after they embarked, by order of Government.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

Extra of a letter from Barbados, dated July 10.

"A vessel, in five weeks from London, informs us, that the arrival of the Provincial express from Salem, had occasioned much tumult in that city, and affected the stocks so much that in four days they fell ten per cent."

From Bermuda we learn, that the inhabitants of that island are greatly alarmed at the present situation of public affairs, being under the most dismal apprehensions of starving; that they had passed a law to prevent provisions being sent off the island, and were about to dispatch a vessel for this place, to request the Hon. Continental Congress to take their case into the most serious consideration.

From North-Carolina we have advice, that Governor Martin issued a proclamation, dated Fort Johnston, June 16, "tending to persuade, seduce and intimidate the good people of that province from taking measures to preserve those rights and that liberty, to which, as subjects of a British King, they have the most undoubted claim;" and that "the Committees of the counties of New-Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Duplin and Onslow, in order to prevent the pernicious influence of the said proclamation, have unanimously resolved, That in their opinion, his Excellency Josiah Martin, Esq; hath, by the said proclamation, and by the whole tenor of his conduct since the unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and her colonies, discovered himself to be an enemy to the happiness of that colony in particular, and to the freedom, rights and privileges of America in general."

Committee of Safety, Philadelphia, July 28, 1775.

WHEREAS the Continental Congress have, by their resolves of the 18th instant, recommended that all officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their respective Provincial Assemblies or Convention, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety, appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions. And that all officers be commissioned by the Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety, appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

The Committee of Safety, appointed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, do therefore request the Committees of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and of the several counties in this province, to make a return to the Committee of Safety at Philadelphia, of all the officers of the Military Association, in order that commissions may be made out for them, agreeable to the above resolve of the Continental Congress.

And the several Committees are further requested to make return to the Committee of Safety, of the number of the Associates, and also of the Non-associators within their respective districts.

Signed by order of the Committee,

B. FRANKLIN, President.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

W. GOVETT, Clerk C. S.

WHEREAS the Officers of the Military Association for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, have settled the pay of the following persons employed by them, at the rates hereafter mentioned. An Adjutant to receive 7s. 6d. per day; a Sergeant Major 30s. per week; a Drum Major 25s. per week; a Drummer 20s. per week; a Fife Major 25s. per week; and a Fifer 20s. per week: And as extravagant demands have been made by some of the persons employed in the forementioned capacities, and threats made use of in case of non-compliance with their demands that they would leave their present employ, and go into the service of other associators in this or the neighbouring provinces, the foregoing regulation is published for the information of Officers who are not of this corps; and it is earnestly requested that no Officers employ any of the persons, acting in the foregoing capacities in this city and liberties, without their producing a discharge from the officer or officers under whom they now do duty.

Philadelphia, July 27.

Published by Order,

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

In Committee, Queen-Anne's County, June 19, 1775. WHEREAS the business of this Committee has been and is likely to be rendered very tedious and troublesome, by enquiries into the circumstances of goods, which have been and may be imported into this county, from other provinces and counties, as well with respect to the time of their importation into America, as to the prime cost thereof.

Resolved, That we will not, and that no person of this county ought to deal with any merchant or other vender of goods, hereafter to be brought within this county, until the said merchant or vender shall have produced to some one or more of the Committee of this county, a certificate from the Chairman of the Committee of the place from whence the said goods shall be brought, that they have been imported into America agreeable to the rules of the Continental Congress; and also an invoice of the prime cost of such goods, attested by the Chairman aforesaid, or some other disinterested Member of that Committee, in order that this Committee may be enabled to procure a conformity to a resolve of the Provincial Convention respecting the advance on goods.

By order of the Committee,

EDWARD DOWNES, jun. Clerk.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by JAMES HUMPHREYS, Junior, and by the other Printers in Philadelphia: Also by Mr. Hugh Gaine in New-York. Mr. Francis Bailey in Lancaster. Mr. James Williamson in Wilmington. Mr. Charles Young in Baltimore. Mr. William Aikman in Annapolis, and Messieurs Dixon and Hunter in Williamsburg.

THE DUTY OF STANDING FAST IN OUR SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL LIBERTIES. A SERMON, preached in Christ-Church, July 7, 1775. Before the First Battalion of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia; and now published at their Request: By the Reverend JACOB DUCHE, M. A.

Likewise in the Press, and shortly will be PUBLISHED, THE AMERICAN VINE, a SERMON, preached in Christ-Church, before the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, July 20, 1775. Being the Day recommended by them for a general Fast throughout the united English Colonies. By the Reverend JACOB DUCHE, A. M.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of August inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the Widow Cryder, in Third-street, near Arch-street, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Third-street, between Arch and Race-streets, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 40 feet; bounded by ground of John Kidd, and others; late the estate of John Thornhill; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of August inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the house of Leonard Melcher, in Second-street, all that commodious messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, now in tenure of Mr. Jacob Winey, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth about 230 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Jonas Smith, and others; late the estate of William Clifton; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

ALL persons that are indebted to MAGDALEN DEVINE, in Second-street, by bond, note, or book-account, are once more requested to make immediate payment, which will prevent further trouble, as the said Magdalen is determined to put their accounts, &c. into a lawyer's hands (without respect of persons) if not paid in two weeks from the date hereof.

TO BE SOLD BY ISRAEL PEMBERTON, AN ENGLISH SERVANT LAD, who has upwards of five Years to serve; he writes, a good Hand, and has worked some Time at the Shoemaker's Trade.

ISAAC GRAY, Having removed his STORE and DWELLING right opposite to the Ware-house which he lately occupied, in Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, hereby informs his Customers, &c. that they may be supplied (where he now lives) with the following Articles, viz.

EXCELLENT Philadelphia bottled BEER and CYDER, by the Grocer or Dozen, wired and packed, if requisite; old Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga and Tenerife WINEs, by the Case or lesser Quantity; Claret and Red Port, in Bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, English Beer, Sweet Oil, White Wine and Cyder Vinegar, by the Case or Gallon; Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars; Indigo, Pepper, Coffee, Chocolate, Alspice, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, double and single Gloucester Cheese, smoked Hams, butling Cocks, &c. Also an Assortment of GLASS WARE, made at KENSINGTON, near this City.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Fifthday, the 17th day of August inst. on the premises, a certain piece of land, situate in West Nantmill township, containing 35 acres, bounded by land of Matthew Ferguson, and others; late the estate of John Strong; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Sixthday, the 18th day of August inst. at the house of Elizabeth Scott, in West Bradford township, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, situate in West Bradford aforesaid, containing 40 acres and 86 perches, and the usual allowance; bounded by lands of Robert Thornton, Thomas Edmonds, and Joseph Buckley; late the estate of said Elizabeth Scott; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Seventhday, the 19th day of August inst. at the house of Isaac Taylor, in the township of Thornbury, a tract of 18 1/2 acres and 38 perches of land, with allowance, situate in Thornbury aforesaid; also a tract of 16 1/2 acres and 34 perches of land, with allowance, in West Bradford township; likewise the fourth part of three acres in Thornbury aforesaid; and the moiety of two tracts of land, one situate in Thornbury, containing 21 1/2 acres and 31 perches, and the other in West Bradford, containing 3 1/2 acres and 47 perches (3 acres of the first tract, and the right of Sarah Peirce in the two last excepted) bounded by lands of Richard Parks, Samuel Mendenhall, James Thomson, John Peirce, and others; late the estate of the said Isaac Taylor; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Seventhday, the 26th day of August inst. at the house of Robert Crawford, in the borough of Chester, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land thereunto belonging, containing 80 feet front, and 120 feet in depth; late the estate of the said Robert Crawford; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

MADE his Escape over the Wall of the Prison Yard of Chester County, on the 20th instant, a certain JOHN BOYD, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, a well set Fellow, with lightish coloured Hair, about 22 or 23 Years of Age; his Apparel uncertain, as he has Plenty of Change. Any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Boy, and deliver him into the Custody of the Gaoler of the said County, shall have a Reward of THREE POUNDS, and reasonable Charges, paid by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 15th instant, a certain Thomas Caffedy, about 5 feet 6 inches high; says he is apprentice to Abel Finley, in York county, Pennsylvania; he is pock-marked, has brown hair, was born in Ireland. His master is desired to come, in four weeks from this date, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be discharged, on paying his fees, by JOEL WILLIS, Gaoler.

STOLEN, from the Subscriber, the 19th of July, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the Evening, a large Silver single Case WATCH, winds up at the Face, has no Number, the Maker's name Bernhardus Dornick. Whoever apprehends the said Watch, and will bring it to me, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by CONRAD KEMMLE, in Cherry-Alley.

N. B. All Watch-makers are desired to stop the said Watch, if it should come to Hand.

FOUND, on the 26th of July, at the upper End of Market-street, a Bundle of Women's Apparel, supposed to belong to some Person newly come from sea. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-Alley.

WAS taken up on the 19th of July, a black and white COW, branded on each Horn with the Letters I. F. The Owner is desired to apply to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-Alley, or CHRISTIAN DERRICK, in Passyunk Township.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in the North-east Liberties, a ROAN HORSE, about 14 Hands high, has no Marks, about twelve Years old. The Owner is desired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. HENRY PRESTON, Junior. August 1.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Thornbury township, Chester county, an English servant lad, named JACOB DOWN, born in Devonshire, about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, long and dark brown hair tied; had on and coat with him, a grey Irish matted coat and breeches, without any lining, a russet woolen jacket, one white linen shirt, with ruffles at the breast and sleeves, a coarse brown linen ditty, a pair of light coloured yarn stockings, old shoes, brass buckles, a black velvet stock, with brass clasps and some letters and figures on them. He came lately from Newry with Captain Lowndes, and once belonged to the 54th regiment in Ireland. He had a wool bat, cut very small in the brim. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by PERSIFOR FRAZER.

TEN DOLLAR Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the 1st of July last, at Tinicum Island, an English servant man, named William Whaley, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is much pock marked, has a weak eye and a scar under the left eye, fresh coloured, and appears much like a sea-faring man, has a reddish walk, short brown hair, and is much given to strong drink. He is supposed he will say he has made his escape from a man of war. Had on a Russia shooting shirt and trousers very muddy, having that day fell into a ditch, a brown cloth jacket without sleeves, and a pair of shoes, he took with him an old cloth coloured upper jacket with sleeves not quite the same colour, a little old felt hat bowed round, and had on his neck, instead of a handkerchief, a red strip of a necktie, and good shoes and brass buckles. Whoever takes up said Whaley, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM KINTZING.

St. GEORGE'S (Grenada) July 1, 1775.  
On Monday the 26th ult. his Honour, the Commander in Chief, sent the following message to the Honourable House of Assembly:

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,  
"I think it my duty to require that the address and minutes of your House, in favour of the rebellious subjects in America, be rescinded. This I hope will be done before any other business is entered upon by your House.  
I have the honour to be, &c.  
St. George's, June 26. WILLIAM YOUNG."

The House of Assembly, immediately on receiving the above message, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take the same into consideration; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed his chair, and Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee, reported to the House, that it was the opinion of the Committee that the following message be sent to his Honour the Commander in Chief:

The Gentlemen of the Assembly to his Honour the Commander in Chief,

"This House informs your Honour, that an address to his Majesty had passed this House, in consequence of an unanimous resolution for that purpose; that such address was ordered to be engrossed and delivered to the late Speaker for the purpose of presenting the same to the throne, and is no longer considered to be in the power of this House. That such address contained a renewal of the sentiments of this House, of their attachment to his Majesty's royal person, family and government, and of their confidence, under such auspices, in the conduct of the mother country, towards this colony; that the address also deplored the mischiefs, already consequent on the unhappy contest subsisting between Great-Britain and its provinces on the continent of America, and pointed out some of the many evils of which the continuation of such disputes were likely to be productive to these islands; and imploring his Majesty, the father of all his people, to exert that influence, which he possessed from the attachment of his servants, and the affection of his subjects, towards healing differences between their countrymen and friends, but contained no principles or expressions tending to encourage or approve rebellion or a rebellious disposition in any part of his Majesty's extensive dominions; and therefore hopes that your Honour will not consider such an address as any deviation from that loyalty which they feel, and are ready to manifest on all occasions to his Majesty; and that your Honour will please to allow the continuance of the public business of this colony, which requires the immediate attention of the legislature.

The above message was accordingly sent to his Honour; after which the following resolutions were proposed, and passed the House unanimously:

"That this House are no less astonished than alarmed to find that the exercise of one of the most acknowledged and indisputable rights of the subject, that of petitioning the Sovereign for the redress of evils, which they either feel or may foresee to be unavoidable, should have drawn upon them the displeasure of the Commander in Chief.

"That they are at a loss to comprehend upon what principles an address to the King, couched (as they conceive) in the most respectful terms, and breathing nothing but those real sentiments of loyalty with which this House is impressed, should be construed as encouraging a spirit of disaffection or rebellion, in part of his Majesty's dominions.

"That the peremptory requisition to rescind the minutes and a very royal and dutiful address to their Sovereign, before the House proceeded on any other business, is a very extraordinary and unheard of exertion of power, destructive of the right of making the most direct representations of the state of the colony to the Sovereign, and of every idea of freedom of conduct and debate, which are not only the incontestable right of the House of Representatives, but essential to the welfare and good government of the colony."

"That this House cannot but, in a particular manner, lament that there should be any interruption to their proceedings at a time, when, with the greatest appearance of harmony among themselves, and a hearty concurrence on the part of the other branches of the legislature, they were actually preparing so many useful laws and regulations, which were become materially requisite for the preservation of the colony from the numerous calamities with which it has been long afflicted, and which, without an immediate remedy, must speedily tend to its total ruin. But this House can never resolve to attain even these desirable ends (were the means of doing so still in their power) by the sacrifice of so essential and inherent right, as that of petitioning their Sovereign for the redress of grievances, or prevention of evils, either felt or foreseen.

The same day his Honour the Governor was pleased to dissolve the Assembly by proclamation.

#### CAMBRIDGE, July 21.

Last Saturday, the several regiments quartered in this town being assembled upon the parade, the Rev. Dr. Langdon, President of the College, read to them "A declaration by the Representatives of the united colonies of North-America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms." It was received with great applause, and the approbation of the army, with that of a great number of other people, was immediately announced by three huzzas.—His Excellency the General, with several other General Officers, &c. were present on the occasion. A gentleman has favoured us with the following account of the declaration being read upon Prospect-Hill.

Last Tuesday morning, according to orders issued the day before by Major General Putnam, all the Continental troops under his immediate command assembled on Prospect-Hill, when the declaration of the Continental Congress was read, after which an animated and pathetic address to the army was made by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Chaplain to General Putnam's regiment, and succeeded by a pertinent prayer; when General Putnam gave the signal, and the whole army shouted their loud amen by three cheers; immediately upon which a cannon was fired from the fort, and the standard lately sent to General Putnam was exhibited flourishing in the air, bearing on one side this motto, AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN— and on the other side, QUI TRANSTULIT SUBSTINET. The whole was conducted with the utmost decency, good order, and regularity, and to the universal acceptance of all present.—And the Philistines on Bunker's Hill heard the shout of the Israelites, and being very fearful, paraded themselves in Battle Array.

#### Chester County, West-Nottingham, July 24, 1775.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform these worthy Gentlemen, who stand forth for the just rights of freedom and good of our country, that he has brought to perfection, for the wear of such as chose to encourage American manufacture, a new kind of wear, which he presents to the public by the name of America Knit Velvet, not before brought to perfection in any part of Europe; he has now ready for sale between sixty and seventy yards, and could soon have near as much more, if there should be a call for it. Seven honourable patriots of Annapolis had each of them a suit of it. Should any Gentleman be desirous to know the quality of said cloth, I beg leave to refer them to the honourable Col. John Dickinson, of Philadelphia, whose patriotic principles, and love to his country, soon disposed him to buy a suit of the same. Any Gentleman inclining to buy of the above, by leaving a line or two with the Printers of this paper, shall be waited on with the same, by their humble servant, JOHN CROSBY.

N. B. The colour is a high brown, and the price 16s. per yard.

IN the night of the 26th of July, the house of the subscribers (living in Biberly township, Philadelphia county) was broke open, and the following things stolen, viz. A large silver watch, with a silver chain and seal, six silver tea-spoons, three of them marked R M, and the other three M M, two fine lawn handkerchiefs, and one coarser ditto unmarked; two fine linen ditto, marked R M, M M, two silk cross-bar ditto; two silk and cotton, and three old muslin ditto; a diaper table-cloth, three diaper napkins; a worked pocket-book, with about Fifty Shillings in money; and a little flowered trunk, with a lock to it. Whoever takes up, and secures the thief or thieves, with the goods, so that the owners may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by RACHAEL and MARY MARDON.

TWO OR FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Norriton township, Philadelphia county, on the 21st day of July last past, at night, A BAY HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, he is 5 years old, and has neither brand nor ear-mark, a small lump under his belly, near his navel, as big as a pullet's egg, little or no foretop, one eye whiter than the other. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have Two Pounds for the horse, and Three Pounds for the thief, if brought to justice, paid by THOMAS ROCKE.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from the Constable of Northampton township, Bucks county, a certain GEORGE BENNET, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion and a down look; had on, when he went away, a home made dimity waistcoat, ticking trousers, much worn, a small beaver hat, of an oval form. It is supposed he is gone towards Durham. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE PARSONS.

July 25, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle county, on the 12th of July, 1775, and English servant man, named JOHN PLATT, a stout, lusty fellow, short brown hair, combed back before, the little finger of his right hand very short, and stands right up; had on, when he went away, an old blue cloth jacket, with stocking sleeves, of near the same colour, coarse homespun shirt, tow trousers, an old beaver hat, and strong shoes, with Pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Baltimore-Town, July 20, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, an indentured Irish servant man, named Lewis Murry, a thin spare fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, smooth faced, with short mouse coloured hair, addicted much to drinking, by trade a cooper; it is probable he may change his name, as he took the indenture of one John Dean Edwards with him, and can write a tolerable good hand: Stole from his master and carried with him a silver faced Watch, with a black ribbon and key, a pair of silver carved knee buckles, a six dollar Maryland bill, a new blue regimental coat, with blue lining and white regimental buttons, rather too short for him, a new pair of brown cloth breeches, half-worn red and white gingham jacket, a white shirt, ruffled at the sleeves and bosom, one plain white ditto, one ozenbrigs ditto, sky coloured worsted stockings, black silk handkerchief, new striped holland trousers, new fashioned beaver hat, with a cockade in it, and his shoes old. Whoever takes up said servant, if 10 miles from Baltimore-town, shall have Three Pounds; if 20 miles, or upwards, the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by WILLIAM STACY.

July 24, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, in Springfield, Burlington county, West-Jersey, a certain Cornelius Mahoney, an indentured Irish servant man, a professed Gageite, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; talks much in the brogue dialect, saucy and impudent when in drink: Stole and took with him a new pair of silver shoe-buckles, marked I. S., a new pair of pumps, a red flannel jacket, double breasted, a pair of striped trousers, an old mus coloured surtout; supposed to have an ozenbrigs shirt on; he understands the Manual Exercise; it is thought he intends to go to General Gage, and it is probable he will forge a pass; as he can write a pretty good hand. Whoever will secure said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by JACOB SHINN.

RUN away, the 22d of July last, in the night, from the subscriber, living in Bern township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, a NEGROE man, named JOE, aged 26 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a mark on his cheek, under his eye, by a hurt of a horse, speaks good English and German; had on, when he went away, a pair of tow trousers and lincey woolsey jacket, without sleeves, a pair of old shoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the said NEGROE man, and secures him in any goal in this province, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward, besides reasonable charges, paid by DAVID BRECHT.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the 20th of July, from the plantation of the subscriber, living near New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey, a bay MARE, near 14 hands high, about 14 or 15 years old, paces, trots and hand-gallops, branded with small letters scarce perceivable I. N. on the near buttock, the buttock broader one side than the other, pretty thick mane and tail, subject to have the scratches in winter time; the thief was seen leading a bay horse about the same size, had a sort of navel gall, which he offered for sale; he was seen near the Swedes Ford the 21st of July, and had a long waisted lightish coloured coat, with metal buttons, a white jacket, brown velvet breeches, a pair of boots, almost new, a scolloped hat, flapped before, blackish hair, is a slim man, near 6 feet high; suspected to travel the Lancaster road. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may have the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare alone, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN NEVINS.

#### July 25, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at Trenton Ferry, in Bucks county, a NEGROE man, named Stanhope, about 6 feet high, 26 years of age, a well set fellow; had on, when he went away, a black jacket, and a red ditto, without sleeves, buckskin breeches, a pair of trousers, flax and tow shirts, a pair of good shoes, with carved buckles, and a castor hat. Whoever takes up said NEGROE, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, paid by PATRICK COLVIN.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living near the Gunpowder Meeting-house, in Baltimore county, Maryland, the 10th day of July last, a servant man, named William Hall, 25 years of age, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a handsome made man, pale complexion, brown hair, light coloured eyes, born in the west of England, and speaks very broad; had on a felt hat, blue jacket, bound round with flowered worsted, check shirt, dirty leather breeches, black ribbed stockings, and turned pumps, with fashionable plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if 20 miles, 30 shillings; if 40 miles, 3 pounds; if 60 miles, 4 pounds 10 shillings; if 100 miles, 9 pounds; if 200 miles, the above reward, and 18 pence per mile for bringing him home, paid by JOHN COCKEY OWINGS.

N. B. As he is an artful fellow, would recommend it to any person, into whose hands he may fall, to take particular care of him.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, by public vendue, on Monday, the 7th day of August inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Wentz, in Whitpain township, all the estate, right and interest of Michael Connor, being the term of his and wife's joint lives, of and in a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Whitpain aforesaid, containing 35 acres, 109 perches; bounded by land of Abraham Wentz, and others; lae the property of said Connor; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Schneider, in the township of New-Hanover, a certain tract or piece of land, containing about 44 acres; situate in the township of New-Hanover aforesaid, with the appurtenances; late the estate of a certain Isaac Peter; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM PARR, Esq; late High Sheriff, and to be sold by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the first instant, a likely NEGROE fellow, named BILL, about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on his shirt and trousers, old hat, and shoes with brass buckles, and it is not known that he took with him any other clothing. Whoever takes up said NEGROE, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by Philad. June 17, 1775. 6w. ABRAHAM KINTZING.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 27th of May last, from the subscriber, in Third-street, Philadelphia, an English servant man, named JOHN BRAG, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, said he was brought up to the Brick-yard business; has brown curled hair, is brown faced, pitted with the small-pox, has blue eyes, is slow of speech; had on an old beaver hat, snuff-coloured coat, yellow single plated buttons, light fustian jacket, without sleeves, yellow single plated buttons, white linen shirt, ozenbrigs trousers, old grey yarn stockings, new shoes, with square brass buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

All Sorts of Military Articles,

Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morocco and other Sword-kelts, Scabbards, Pistol Holsters, Rangers Pouches, &c.

All made on the best Construction, by

WOLERE MINING,

In THIRD-STREET, about 6 Doors from the Workhouse, and nearly opposite the Harp and Crown Tavern, where the Military Gentlemen, from Town or Country, may be supplied on the most reasonable Terms, and on the shortest Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES RICKY, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to pay the same immediately; and all those who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, to ISAIAH BELL, RICHARD TOPPITT, CAD. DICKINSON, Executors. Sixth-Month 26, 1775.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately, THE NOTED and well-accustomed TAVERN, in Chester-town, Maryland, late the property of GEORGE LEVYURN, deceased. The said premises are greatly improved, and further encouragement will be given to any person applying, who will study to recommend the house to the Public. For terms, apply to JOSEPH COUDON, in said town. 7/6

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS

In actual Engagements,

BOTH in platoons, sub, and grand DIVISIONS; explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing standing, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his present Majesty, May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle, on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771; with some additions since that time, explained with thirty folio copperplates. Also an addition of three copperplates, first of surveying; second, fortification; and the third containing two figures, one of a gun, and the other of a mortar, according to the descriptions which will be annexed. Likewise some secrets of the English laboratory clearly discussed and explained.

N. B. The proposals were first published May 3, 1775, by THOMAS HANSON, adjutant for the second battalion: It is expected said work will be completed in three or four weeks from this date. The subscribers names will be inserted, and those that chose to subscribe must do it speedily, otherwise their names will not be in the book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by John Dickinson, Esq; Thomas Milfin, Esq; Daniel Roberdeau, merchant; John Cox, jun. merchant; Samuel Meredith, merchant; John Wilcocke, merchant; Mr. Bradford, printer; by the author, Thomas Hanson; Thomas Nevell, at the sign of the Carpenter's-Hall, Fourth-street; Benjamin Loxley; Robert Bell, printer and bookseller, in Third-street; Benjamin Towne, printer, in Front-street; and by the Printers hereof.

A LARGE and general Assortment of MERCHANT-DIZE, suitable to the approaching season, imported in the last fall vessels, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, by WILLIAM TURNBULL, in Second-street, the fourth door below Chestnut-street, and corner of Vidall's-alley. Likewise a few Crates of plain and enamelled Queens' ware assorted, suitable for town or country. 6w.